The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Indian Summer.

Just before the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with the mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than ought which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The sun from his cloud-pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The Flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeing,
That quickly, too quickly they'll end,
And watch them with yearning affection
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year—
Thou darling, whom nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear;
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountains and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn,
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more.
Thy loveliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brighter and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

Miscellaneous.

THE MORAVIANS AT HERRNHUT.

BY JUNIUS H. BROWNE.

HERRNHUT, SAXONY, August 8th, 1869.

The source and secret of human contentment is always an interesting study. There is so much more of it, apparently, in the Old world than in the New, in spite of the despotisms and oppressed people we hear of so frequently at home, that it is natural an American should have some curiosity to learn through what mystery persons are happy when they ought to be miserable.

The Moravians have always seemed to be more thoroughly satisfied and self-contained, more at peace with this life and more hopeful of peace in the next, than any of the countless sects on either side of the Atlantic. Being at Dresden, only three hours by rail from this place, I could not resist the temptation to come and see the Moravians in their famous colony and central home.

Herrnhut is very pleasantly situated on a fertile, and undulating plain, not far from Zittau, the focus of the Saxon linen trade. To the North are the Giant Mountains—some of the highest are in the immediate vicinity—which add materially to the picturesqueness of the situation. The village has a population of eighteen or nineteen hundred, including men, women and children, all of whom obey implicitly the rules and regulations, religious and social, of the community.

Herrnhut, (the Moravians are known in Germany, as Herrnhuters) is remarkable as a village for its entire cleanliness—a virtue to which Germany is not fanatically devoted—and after the odors that follow the traveler from the Danube to the Oder, and from the Elbe to the Moselle, is especially welcome. The town is somewhat rambling in form, but the streets and lanes are so scrupulously neat as to resemble a well-washed floor. The houses are of the usual German patterns—very substantial, of brick or stone, roofed with red tiles or pots. Herrnhut is more than a century old; the land it occupies having been given to the community by Count Zinzendorf, a wealthy nobleman of Dresden, who felt a deep interest in them after they had been driven from Morsvia by the persecutions of the Roman Catholic Church. He held a different form of the Protestant faith, and sought for some time to induce them to change their theological views to accomodate his. Unable to do so, he changed his to suit theirs, came here, joined the community, was a most zealous member, and is now buried in the cemetry of the village.

The Moravians live entirely within and of themselves, subsisting mainly by agriculture and the manufacture of household articles—in this and other ways recalling the Shakers. They do not try to make money; but they are very thrifty and economical, and live with exceeding comfort. They have several schools, the brothers and sisters being the instructors, in which the common branches of education with vocal music, are taught.

The community is divided into bishops, brothers and laymen; the last being, as I understand it, less intelligent than the brothers and occupied in manual labors. The bishops are the ecclesiastical dignitaries, as in other churches, and to them are referred all questions of spiritual concern. They are, indeed, the leaders and directors of the community, and from their decision there is no appeal.

The Moravians live together on what is now known as the co-operative principle; but the bachelor brothers occupy certain houses, the maiden sisters others, and the laymen again others. In the pursuits of daily life they are gregarious; but in their domestic affairs they keep apart. Each house has its presiding officer, who managers and controls, and by whom all disharmonies, if any, are settled.

When a bachelor brother wishes to marry a maiden sister, he applies to the presiding sister of the house in which his hoped-for bride resides, and also informs his presiding brother of his matrimonial ambition. If the referees, after proper consultation and deliberation, deem the pair adapted to each other, they give their consent, the woman most interested is notified, (she is generally willing, I believe,) and the wedding takes place at once. If the decision is adverse, the parties submit with entire resignation. They usually discover other congenial natures before long, as happens in the outer world, and continue selecting until their directors approve of their choice.

This seems to indicate, what is no doubt true everywhere, that love in either sex is not for any one person, but for sympathetic companionship. If this man or this woman cannot be had, some other can, and supplies his or her place. People predisposed to marriage, as many men and most women are, are very apt to marry some time, whatever the result of their wooings, past or present. Celibates are born; but circumstance is despotic, and often bends them, even against their temperament.

The Moravians have a small plain church, about one hundred and ten years old; and in this they assemble every evening for worship. They very rarely have sermons, and the sermons are never very long, prayer and music composing the exercises. They pay particular attention to music, having an excellent organ and other instruments, on which they play with considerable skill. Their voices are good, and their simple and earnest mode of singing is quite impressive. They wear a uniform something like that of the Quakers though not so marked. It is very plain and supremely neat; the white caps worn by the women reminding one of those worn by the peasantry of Normandy.

I attended service this morning in the little church, and was much interested in the service, because they were so different from those at home or on the continent.—There was a sermon, (in German of course) but it was not over twenty minutes, and was wholly free from doctrinal points. The beauty of a pure and religious life, the teachings of Christ, and the happiness of a future state were the principal themes. The delivery was not good; but there was a quiet fervor, a deep sincerity, a disciplined enthusiasm in the clergyman that gave to his discourse both meaning and weight. The music savored of the aspiration that produced it; and, while I listened to it, saw the soft sunshine through the window, heard the birds singing in the trees, and watched the plain faces of the congregation, lighted up with zeal and hope. I thought—how much more like religion and nature is this than the stiff pomp of St. Paul's or the tinseled display of St. Peter's.

There is one American, Rev. G. T. Reichel, (from Bethlehem, Penn., I believe,) in the community, and he is one of the most zealous members. All the others have been reared on this spot. It is difficult to say how, and in what the Moravians differ from other Protestant churches. The Herrnhuters are the descendants of the original Hussites, and and claim to have exactly the same doctrines as he who suffered at Constance. Many of their forms and customs, it is alleged, were borrowed by John Wesley, and still make distinguished features of Methodism. The Moravians are confident they have the best and purest form of Christianity, as it was taught by Jesus and existed before the Roman corruptions. They are somewhat allied to the Episcopalians, and indeed have points in common with all the Orthodox creeds.

None are more earnest or devoted than they, and in their missions they are as zealous and self-sacrificing as the Jesuits. Their Love Feasts are remarkable occasions, and correspond, as they allege, to the Agape of the early Christians. Easter is one of their holiest days. They go to their cemetery, dressed in white, garlanded with flowers, and as the sun rises kneel down and chant a hymn to the Creator of Light and the Father of All. The death of one of their number is a cause of rejoicing, not of mourning. They follow the brother or sister to the grave with songs of gladness, believing that the toil and trial is over; that the departed soul, long drifting on a tumultuous sea, has found firm moorings at last in the harbor of eternal love.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Dismal Swamp of Virginia—Its History and Mystery.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The air, in a circuit of 30 miles, is filled with odorous vapor almost too oppressive for inspiration. The Great Dismal Swamp is on fire! The flames are sweeping its border line for full 10 miles from east to west, devouring its underwood and burning the roots of its giant cypresses two feet under the soil. The area of this wilderness is 300 square miles. Its track lies like that of an immense horrid serpent, commencing nine miles south of Norfolk, and so far from the Bay coast, and reaching 30 miles into the borders of North Carolina.

To all the inhabitants of Southern Virginia living around its dark borders, the Dismal Swamp has a fame like that of a half-explored catacomb. Ask one of the unimaginative residents of the neighborhood, who has never heard of Tom Moore, about this huge, half-romantic wilderness, and his description ends with the statement that it is an ugly place, of which he knows little and wishes he knew less, as he has on some occasions mired in it waist deep, duck-shooting on its margin.

Long ago, in the earliest history of the country, an adventurous hunter pressed through to the centre of this wilderness, and discovered a vast sheet of water lying within its mysterious depth. The water took the hunter's name, since when Lake Drummond has become known to geographical and other fame.

In 1804 the Irish Tom Moore—the diminutive poetic, "Jump up and kiss me, Tom," of the ladies—visited Norfolk and heard the three traditional stories of a young man who, on the death of the girl he loved, lost his reason.

In the lover's ravings, he often said, she was not dead, but had gone to the Dismal Swamp. He suddenly disappeared, and his friends never afterward heard of him, and it was surmised that he had wandered into these gloomy morasses and perished. Moore wrote upon the incident of the story the wierd and melancholy ballad commencing—

"They made her a grave too cold and damp,
For a soul so warm and true,
And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp,
Where all night long by her fire-fly lamp
She paddles her light canoe.

"And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see,
And her paddle I soon shall hear;
Long and loving our life shall be,
And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree
When the footsteps of death are near."

And made the fame of the spot as lasting as his own. There is no more significant instance of the power of genius to bestow immortality upon whatever it touches than this. Had it not been for Moore's ballad the Dismal Swamp would never have been known, save around its locality, as a first-class quagmire, hindering passage way and checkmating corn fields. It is as familiar to-day, with the mysterious, romantic interest of Moore's poem, to the world's reading public, as the Dead Sea or the shadows of the Brocken.

What there is of the Dismal Swamp to the physical eye, is a vast sedgy forest of cypress, juniper, oak, gum and pine trees, its gloomy recesses filled with pools and swamps overgrown with reeds and shrubbery and tangled wild vine.

To Virginia the Swamp has a historical memory clinging to it, sombre as its cypress and moses. It was the hiding place of the Nat Turner insurrectionists, after their first stroke for liberty. For six weeks, to the whole South, it seemed that in these horrid recesses of nature, the avenging genius of slavery crouched but for a moment before covering the land with desolation. Turner and his followers were but a dozen negroes.

The slave system magnified the menace of danger to the conscious desserts of its crime. Nat Turner came out of the Dismal Swamp, starved, at last, and was taken and hung as a monster black fiend, and history has passed him as a murderer on the gallows.

To-day, the Dismal Swamp Canal runs through it from North to South, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railway crosses its northern borders. Before the war, the romantic sentiment had built upon Drummond Lake, near the centre of the swamp, a hotel, which was considered a sort of Gretna Green for the consummation of runaway matches.

Nature, as Horace would say, is pretty well run out of the place with a fork—or canals and railroad iron. But as you ride throghout the dreary underwood of the forest in a skiff, you can easily conceive yet that the demands of Southern civilization, for several centuries, will hardly claim the Dismal Swamp for agriculture.

Position in Sleeping.

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of employing the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position.

If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending dangers, and the desperate efforts to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or in a perspiration, or feeling exausted, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger.

But when we are unable to escape the danger—when we fall over the precipice, when the falling building crushes us—what then? That is death! That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning: 'That they were as well as ever the day before,' and it is added, 'and ate heartier than common.' This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhæ, or cholera, or billious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is probably traceable to a late, large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. For persons to eat three times a day, is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter, and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it, while a preseverence soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Arctic Exploration.

The latest news from the Arctic regions, says the New York *Herald*, comes from Dr. Hall who has just returned to New Bedford after a five year's voyage towards the North Pole, and Dr. Hayes, who has touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, on his return from a successful expedition in the same region. Dr. Hall brings with him some relics of Sir John Franklin's party, including, it is said, the remains of one of them; but the explorer does not seem to have reached nearer to the anticipated discovery of the northwest passage than his predecessors, Franklin, McClure, McClintock, Kane and Hayes. We remember that the latter, Dr. Hayes, affirmed that he had seen an open polar sea—the very thing most ardently sought after. This was when he sailed with Kane on his famous expidition in 1852–55. Although Dr. Hayes has, with remarkable courage and defiance of danger, made two Arctic voyages since that time, and penetrated the middle ice, he has not again, so far as we yet know, visited the open water, which seemed to indicate the northwest passage, if any such exists. It does not appear that much advantage can be gained by this kind of adventure except in adding to our knowledge of the manners and customs of the Esquimaux. The discovery of the polar sea has not reached its fruition either by the effects of Hayes or Hall.

The fate of Franklin was satisfactorily settled in 1858, when McClintock discovered the relics and the graves of some of the party. Lady Franklin fitted out the yacht Fox and placed it under command of Captain McClintock, of her Majesty's navy. McClintock found a paper enclosed in a tin case stating the movements of the Franklin expedition, dated on the 25th of April, 1848, and announcing the death of Sir John Franklin on the 11th of June, 1847—the same date mentioned in the paper picked up recently on the coast at Bueventura.

The whole story of McClintock's discovery with regard to Franklin, together with a *fac simile* of the document referred to was published in the Herald of November 1, 1859, nearly ten years ago. Recent explorations, therefore have effected little more in the way of enlightenment as to Franklin's expedition, and with the exception of the Kane and Hayes supposed discovery of the open polar sea, our Arctic enterprises have not accomplished much to establish the existence of a north west passage.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 4.

The Rising of the Waters—A California Phenomenon.

Among the curious phenomena of our climate none is so incredible and so mysterious as the rising of the springs in the very time when all theory would prove that our driest time should be just setting in for a long continuance. Yet everywhere our long term of drought from dearth of rain has reached within sixty days of its termination, the springs, instead of growing more dry to the end, begin to grow prematurely moist, and water flows without rain, where not a drop was seen a week before! When we read attentively this law of nature, we shall see a beautiful provision that saves our trees and shrubbery from the destructive dessication that befalls the herbage to the very roots. In other climates the counterplay of electric forces draws water from the upper air to feed the rooted herb by downward percolation. In California this action is simply reversed.

There being no water above, electric conduction finds play in drawing it from beneath. There is reason to believe that our soil has porosity corresponding to the process. In no climate are the waters under the earth so abundant. They are saved from superficial evaporation by the habitude of our streams to sink underground and disappear from sight. Evaporation does not cease; but instead of being dissipated in the atmosphere direct, it passes through the intervention of the earth, and in its passage it moistens all the pores and feeds the tree roots in its ascent. In the longest days and the hottest sunshine, evaporation takes away the ascending surplus from the surface so fast none remains to show flow upon the surface. In the latter days of August, this sun power and the length of the days decline. August is also our month for fogs. The grain bearing herbage is dried up or cut down, and the pores it kept open are glazed over and impervious to vapor from beneath. Everything conspires to check the needless waste of water through the air. And thus it is that in our lengthening night time there remains a surplus to give flow to the surface springs. Blessed be Providence for this kind provision, by which as the lengthening droughts threaten destruction, there comes from depths concealed increase of moisture bringing to the earth resurrection of life and salvation.

TO DRIVE AWAY ROACHES AND ANTS.—These troublesome pests were never so plentiful as this season; tropical weather generates tropical annoyances. We give our readers a South American remedy for cockroaches which has been used in Philadelphia with perfect success. To rid Kitchens, pantries and water-closets of these disgusting visitors, take powdered borax and scatter wherever the cockroaches frequent, and they will disappear directly. A safe and efficacious remedy for a most annoying vermin. Ants can be driven out of cupboards if lumps of camphor are scattered about them. Ants objec to strong scents, and in tropical climates are prevented from entering rooms by powerfully scented oils and gums. A sponge can be sprinkled with sugar and laid upon shelves where ants are numerous; the next morning plunge the sponge quickly into boiling water, and most of the intruders will be destroyed. Then scatter camphor and you will have no trouble.

DIARRHEA.—Is a very common disease in summer time. Cholera is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhea. When a man has died of diarrhea, he has died of cholera, in reality. It may be well for travelers to know, that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels, is absolute quiet on a bed; nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhea, every spoonful of liquid only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessoned by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Fifty Persons Killed by a Falling Bridge.

The disasters caused at Konigsberg by the fall of a bridge, during the festivities given in honor of the King of Prussia, (September 14,) resulted in the loss of fifty lives. A correspondent writes:

"Whether from a spirit of mischief, or that it was really a fact, I am unable to assert, but suddenly a cry was raised that the bridge was on fire. That the bridge was on fire, either then or immediately afterwards, I can assert to be the case. The pressure to get off caused the railing to give way and some hundred people, I should say, were at once precipitated into the water. I do not wish to harrow your readers with the cries of the women, &c. Suffice it to say that the music in the gardens continued, the fireworks went up, the people looked at one another and wondered what had happened, until as if by magic, the music had ceased, the brilliantly-illuminated gardens suddenly became dark, the news spread like wildfire that it was really true, that in the midst of all this rejoicing some fifty souls had gone into the presence of their maker, and sadness came upon the scene. I cannot speak positively, but I believe, up to the moment of writing, forty-three corpses have been recovered."

SOUTHERN BUSINESS.—During the past few days there have been a number of arrivals in Baltimore of prominent business men from the South. They nearly all represent that unusual activity exists in the trades circles of Southern cities, with great preparations for all business everywhere in that section. Mr. William Laidler, one of the editors and proprietors of the long-established and standard commercial newspaper, the Charleston, (S. C.) *Courier*, is among the new comers, and represents that merchants and planters are looking more largely to the Baltimore market than ever. With our direct railroad connections South, and lines of steamers regularly running to Southern ports, and varied stock of foreign and domestic products, Baltimore is doubtless better prepared to accomodate its customers from that quarter than ever before.

Baltimore Sun.

The *News* says: "A native of Charleston who has been living in Savannah for several years past, returned to that city day before yesterday to look after some property. He found that the rent on several pieces of property for seven months ending last July, amounted to $2085 75, and the city, county and State taxes for the year amounted to $1868 43.

Agricultural.

A LARGE FARM.

Whether large farms will pay is a question that has been answered favorably in Illinois, and we find some statements of interest in the head of the Chicago *Tribune*. The question now is, whether lands bought at present high prices can be made to pay. The *Tribune* cites facts, a summary of which we give:

"Broad-lands" is a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, and contains 26,500 acres of prairie land. It cost $400,000 or about $15 per acre. The owner is Mr. Alexander, who began life in Illinois as a poor drover. He has owned the farm about two years. He keeps large herds of cattle on the farm, for whose use he has artificial ponds made. He estimates the capacity of this farm, where it is well stocked to the cultivated grasses, at ten thousand head of summer pasturage.

The farm is six miles from east to west and nearly seven from north to south, occupying something over a township. On the West are two pastures, one and a half by three miles, of 2,880 acres each. One of these pastures is to be trench-plowed for corn, in the spring of 1870, and the others in 1871. This will complete the breaking of the whole 26,000 acres. To the east of these pastures is a strip of corn half a mile wide. There are some 5,000 acres in corn, and the yield is estimated at 50 bushels per acre. The bill for plows of all descriptions was, in 1867, $1,500; in 1868, 1000; in 1869, $6000. The rollers are made on the farm, of oak planks, and banded with iron. The harrows are also made on the farm, as a blacksmith and carpenter shop are in constant use. The harness is also repaired on the farm.

Twenty-five wagons, six mowers, with dropper attachment for the grain, are made for grass seed, of which 1,000 bushels are to be saved this season. The teams consist of fifty yoke of oxen and fifty span of horses and mules. The superintendent, a general foreman, a book-keeper, a baker, blacksmith, carpenter, a butcher, two tradesmen, seven cooks and about one hundred and twenty men, make up the operating department. The farm is divided into seven departments. The headquarters are in the centre, and the six stations are located at convenient points on the farm. From ten to twenty men are kept at each of these, together with the teams and tools required. One cook is stationed at each point, who draws daily supplies from headquarters, as is done in the army. The food is carried from mouth to mouth.

The number of days' work performed during the month of June was 628, and the cost of board exclusive of vegetables, amounted to $198 67, or 31½ cents per day's labor. The men are not paid for bad weather. This includes the cook and foreman. The average cost of the labor per day was $1,11½. Some months, and at some of the stations, the board runs as high as 40 cents, but the average is about 35 cents.

Three roads are laid through the farm from north to south, two miles apart, and one through the centre from east to west. These roads require about fifty-four miles of hedge, and were set up in the spring of 1865. Hedges are also being set on every section line. The amount set in the spring of 1868 was seventy-five miles and last spring twenty-five miles. There are eighty-four miles of post and board fence on this farm, but hedges will soon supercede the fencing. To make this fence has taken six hundred and forty posts, 8,000 feet of boards, and about one keg of nails to the mile, while the labor has cost as much as the planting of a hedge. After the hedge is grown it will need no looking after to see that the stock is inside, while now it requires two men and two horses to pass around daily and see that the board fence around the pasture lots are in order.

Mr. Alexander's proof is summed up as follows:

Mr. Alexander purchases 4000 head of steers at $140,000; pastures them six months on 12,000 acres of land at a total cost of handling at $40,000; interest six months at ten per cent. $70,000. Sells at $70 cash $230,000. Leaves him a profit of $93,000.

He has September, October and November left him to pasture the [illegible] takes their place, which at the [illegible] will be $1.50 an acre. Take fifty [illegible] acre for taxes and income, and there [illegible] dollar an acre left for the rent, a sum [illegible] to $40 an acre with interest at [illegible] cent. There is a fair prospect that [illegible] farm will return a net profit over [illegible] of land and all outlay on this herd of [illegible] as steers of $92,000. The corn and other crops will probably pay as much more, making a net profit of nearly $200,000, after paying the interest on the land at ten per cent; or $40 per acre. We may say that it will pay to farm it on a large scale with capital and brains.

It is understood that the Cuban question was talked over in the Cabinet [illegible] Friday, but nothing was done. The general understanding was, that we [illegible] want to fight Spain, but if she [illegible] war, she must be accomodated. [illegible] ted States is ready. The [illegible] Sickles was fully sanctioned. [illegible] was read from him, stating [illegible] ish regency has respectfully [illegible] proposed mediation of [illegible] between Spain and Cuba.

What is taken from you [illegible] you get it? Your portrait.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

SUSPENSION.—This number closes the 17th volume of the *People's Press*, and with it the publication is suspended, owing to the pressure of money matters and "hard times" generally throughout the country.

Possibly the *Press* may be revived, or another paper take its place, in the course of time.

☞ The suspension of the *Press* will not interfere with the Job printing department of this establishment.

All kinds of printing will be executed, as usual, with more dispatch than formerly.

☞ See card of Dr. N. S. SIEWERS, who is a regular graduate, and has just returned from Europe, where he has been, for some time, enjoying the advantages afforded him there for improvement in the study of his profession.

Dr. Siewers is well known in this community, and we wish him success.

THE CORN CROP.—We are pleased to see new corn coming into market, well matured. We examined several fine lots during the week, of excellent quality, and the general impression now is, that Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry and Stokes will produce a great deal more corn than was anticipated, as great fears were entertained of a failure of this important crop, on account of the long continued drouth in the summer.

Mr. P. T. Shultz has shown us an unusually well-filled ear, from his crop of corn.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The final result of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, not yet known here. It seems from dispatches received Thursday, that in the former State the Democrats have gained, and in the latter the Republicans.

It is probable, however, that the Republicans will carry both of those States.

An old-fashioned corn-shucking is not without its charms. There is something so decidedly cheering about it, that it stirs the blood in spite of you. It is announcement, by song and laughter, long loud and hilarious, that the labor of the corn-crop for the season is ended. It has been planted and watched against crows, and other marauders, ploughed and re-ploughed and ploughed again, and now it is ready to be gathered into the crib.—Why should it not be made a happy occasion?

Our townsman, E. Belo, Esq., who has long since established his reputation as an excellent farmer, raising as much, or more, per acre, according to the number of his hands, than any other farmer in these parts, came fully up to his achievements of former years, during the present season.

His corn pile was an extensive one, as we happen to know from personal inspection, and the hands certainly made the welkin ring on the night in which that corn heap was husked. Don't talk to us about the down-trodden African any more. He is, we believe, the most cheerful being on earth. At first somewhat bewildered by freedom, the majority of them are, as we think, settling down as contented and happy laborers, as in former years.

Give them an opportunity for a legitimate frolic, such as a corn-shucking for instance, and they are wide awake and lively all over. They assemble on the evening appointed, and "shuck" and sing, and laugh and chat together as merrily as if they were the very owners of the pile which they are demolishing. And the supper over, who more nimble, who more eager to "trip the light fantastic toe," to the sound of the banjo and the fiddle, amidst cheers and peals of laughter, ringing out with a "gusto" so characteristic of this good-humored light-hearted race. ...ly relation between white ...ue to exist in this com... ...er the South, the surest ... common prosperity.—

... Wool Industry of the United ... the subject of an address re... ...ered by Mr. Erestus B. Bigelow, ... the National Association of ...facturers, before the exhibition ...erican Institute, held in New ... The annual value of goods ...d wholly or partially of wool, ...ctured in the United States, is es...ted by Mr. Bigelow to reach $175,000,... Nearly four-fifths of the wool used ...rown in the United States, and the re...ining fifth is composed of coarse carpet wools, not grown in this country at all, of worsted combing wools, and fine clothing wools, grown here in limited quantities. The consumption of woolen goods in the United States was estimated at $240,000,000; thus allowing $65,000,000 as the amount paid to foreign manufacturers. The increase of wool-growing during the last nine years has been very large, expending from 60,511,343 pounds in 1860 to 177,000,000 in 1868. The present excess of the production of woolen goods over the consumption was attributed by Mr. Bigelow to the rebellion, which made cotton scarce, and turned cotton mills into woolen mills.—*Wm. Star.*

...inciple of Vitality in Acorns by Salomia.

CONCLUDED.

...Passing from the subterranean vaults beneath the city, various churches and public buildings, and other points of interest in and around the limits of the once proud mistress of the world, occupied the attention of our traveler, who was determined to visit all those objects of note in a locality familiar with all intelligent readers, in every portion of the civilized world.

In one of the churches, he was much interested in a statue of Moses, by the great sculptor, Michael Angelo. All art-critics pronounce it one of the finest in existence. In the palace of Farenese he lingered long and pleasantly in the frescoed rooms representing the history of Venus and Psyche, the creation of Raphael and his pupils.—The eye of the modern visitor in Rome is frequently arrested by a peculiar feature in its architectural characteristics, unlike those found elsewhere. These are occasioned by the use of the material taken from some of the old palaces or other buildings, for the construction of houses of recent erection. This is especially the case in the theatre of Marcellus, the spaces between the original pillars of which have been filled out with pieces of sculpture and other fragments of ancient date. The oldest structure in the city of Rome, still in a state of passable preservation, is the renowned Pantheon, a large circular building of stone. Its front is ornamented with four rows of massive pillars. This building having been successfully used as a theatre and barracks, is now transformed into a place of Christian worship.

After a highly interesting sojourn in Rome, our friend took the cars, and after traveling a day by rail, reached Naples, nestled upon the shores of its glorious bay. It was after nightfall when the city was reached. The ride had proved very pleasant, as it was made in company with two Scotch gentlemen, whose acquaintance had been formed in Rome, and who proved very agreeable companions. It was interesting to a foreigner to observe the appearance and habits of the peasantry, who stepped on or off the train at the various stations. The first indication of approaching the city, was a huge stream of fiery lava, issuing from Mt. Vesuvius and descending the side of the mountain. At the station, there was great hurry and commotion, every one seeming anxious to get some advantage of the strangers on their arrival. Our tourist, however, by attaching himself to his canny Scotch friends, who were well up to the wiles and strategems with which the traveler is beleaguered, was enabled to pass the ordeal with much less annoyance and expense, than he might otherwise have been subjected to.

After traversing the main streets of the city, in a vehicle which they had hired for the purpose, our party reached the quarter where most of the hotels are situated, having a look out on the bay, and a magnificent view of Vesuvius. Comfortable lodgings were procured at one of the hotels. Language would prove inadequate to portray all the beauty and loveliness of Naples. The main streets are very fine and wide. Running from these are the side streets, hardly room enough for two carts to pass. The houses are six and seven stories high, with little iron balconies in front of the windows, to enable the occupants to enjoy the fresh air. Here again, as elsewhere, all the means at his command were employed to gratify his curiosity and to increase his knowledge of the wonders of the old world. With this view, one day was devoted to Pompeii, that most wonderful city, so long buried and almost forgotten, beneath the lava, which, flowing down the mountain, had covered and crusted over, as in a living tomb, the whole city with its population, so suddenly, that but few escaped the fearful doom, which buried all in one huge sepulchre. The subterranean city is reached after a pleasant ride of three-quarters of an hour by rail from Naples. A vast amount of labor has been expended in excavating the city, once covered to a depth of many feet by the crust of lava, underneath which it had been entombed. It is supposed that about a third of it has been opened to view by the labor of unearthing up to this time.

The guides conduct the visitor to one of the original gates, on entering which he finds that he is traversing a thoroughfare, well paved with large flag stones, having side-walks raised higher than the carriage way. At the crossings there are oval stones higher than the paved bed of the street, in which the pedestrian was enabled to pick his way dry-shod from side to side, in wet weather. They remain precisely in the same condition as on that day, near 2000 years ago, when the city with a portion of its population was engulfed in the fiery mass. At various corners of the streets, original fountains, frequently of grotesque figures, are met with, such for instance as a human form with the water issuing at its mouth. The exterior of the houses have, unlike ours, no openings for windows, the light having been admitted into the interior of the dwellings through the roof.

...court, with a fountain in its centre, and ... doors in the walls ... apartments ... used as sleeping ... small indeed. The outer court seems to have been used for the reception of visitors. A passage led to a second, which constituted the dwelling-place of the family. In the rear of the second court, was still another room, which was used for the purpose of dining. These houses had no windows on the sides as the walls were joined without any spaces between. The dining-room generally had a table in the centre, surrounded with stone benches, on which the guests reclined during meals. Occasionally, a small garden plat ornamented the rear of the building. Sometimes a word of welcome in mosaic is inscribed upon the door, and very often, a fountain was to be seen from the front entrance, dashing its cooling waters into the air at the further end of the building, the spray in its descent falling over beautiful shells which were strown around. In several instances a clue to the ownership of the building has been found in the statues which ornamented it, or in the name inscribed upon the door.

The stillness of the streets, and the lack of bustle and animation mark the spot as emphatically the city of the dead. The utter solitude and gloom are awful and overpowering to the visitor who treads these gloomy streets and courts, coming as he does from the scenes of busy life in the world without. A little outside the limits of the city, the attention of the explorer is attracted by a number of handsome tombs with inscriptions. The location of the now buried city of Pompeii, near the bay, was highly beautiful, and the salt air refreshing and delicious. On the return of our tourist and party to Naples, they enjoyed a view of one of the most perfect and beautiful of Italian sunsets. The god of day was slowly sinking into the sea behind the island of Ischia, and the tints of the clouds were such only as can be seen in the glowing sky of Italy.

Later in the evening the travelers sauntered forth to the theatre to enjoy some fine music, but failed in realizing their high-wrought expectations of excellence in the home of art and song. The performances, proved of but an ordinary character.

The next day was spent in reaching Mt. Vesuvius, the smoking summit of which can be seen leagues and leagues away.—A portion of the trip, as far as the little town of Portici, was made by rail. Leaving this point, after a long walk, they reached the fields of lava which proved very interesting, as they covered vast stretches of land, layer on layer, as it flowed in liquid form from the crater of the mountain, hardening with time.

After traversing these vast beds, they ascended a bluff, on which stands an observatory. From this, after a short rest, they commenced their ascent of the principal cone, which was very steep and seemed to be composed of broken bits of lava. After a fatiguing march, they reached the new cone, formed during the eruption of the preceding year. Some portions of it were crusted over with sulphur, from crevices in which smoke was issuing in heavy volumes. The ascent of the main cone was very difficult, as the path leading up proved very steep; but having reached the summit, the view thence down into the crater, amply repaid their exertions. They were standing upon the brink of an immense cauldron, encrusted with sulphur, the fumes of which were almost suffocating. So vast and dense was the volume of smoke, that it was only occasionally, when dispersed by the wind that a view into the interior of the crater could be obtained. The bottom seemed to be a mass of heated stones, with the hot stream rushing upwards. Having enjoyed this grand natural phenomenon to their heart's content, they commenced their return down the mountain. In descending, the clouds of fume and vapor were so dense, that our friend was separated from the rest of the party, but succeeded in regaining the foot of the mountain in safety. Long before reaching Naples, the sun had disappeared beneath the Western horizon.

In narrating this portion of his tour, our friend dwelt enthusiastically upon the view from the summit of Vesuvius, over the beautiful bay and the city, and the long stretch of villages extending along the coast and inwards, proving as gratifying to the eye as anything which the human imagination can conceive of.

Taking leave of Naples, he hurried back, crossing the beautiful lake Como, on his return into Switzerland.

After visiting numerous friends in the land of the glacier and the Alps, as well as in Germany, he bade adieu to Europe at Bremen. The vessel on which he had taken passage lay to for nearly two days at Southhampton, which gave him a favorable opportunity for visiting Netley Abbey, a beautiful ruin of fine Gothic architecture.

The Bremen line of steamers, he represents as excellent, being perfect in every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of passengers.

A staunch vessel, well-officered and manned, and an agreeable company on board ...livened the return trip till the ... distant shores of his native land ... gladdened the eyes of the returning voyager.

His experiences abroad we have endeavored to lay before our readers. We know it to be impossible to convey, on paper, the lively narrative which we heard from his lips. But if it should afford, on perusal, only a tithe of the interest which we felt on hearing his animated and lively rehearsal, we rest satisfied that our time has not been misspent, nor the space in our columns surrendered in vain.

We would wish to impress again, in conclusion of our narrative, upon the minds of our young men, that energy and perseverance, when well and steadfastly directed in any direction, are sure to be crowned with success. Let them bear in mind that a career of honorable distinction lies before them, if by dint of perseverance on their part they properly use the talent and the opportunities with which they are gifted, to press on in a career, which will lead to usefulness and fame, during their day and generation, among their fellow-men.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

That admirable weekly paper, "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST," is offering a great inducement to new subscribers. It designs commencing a new and brilliant novelet on October 2, and it offers to give all new subscribers for 1870, the numbers for October, November, and December *gratis*. A large extra edition of these months will be printed; but it will be well to send it subscriptions as early as possible, lest the earlier numbers be exhausted. Of course all names sent in by the middle of October will be certain to receive all the three months of extra papers. Price $2.50 a year. Four numbers for $6. Sample numbers (post paid,) six cents. Address H. PETERSON & Co., 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

We do not believe there is any way in which our readers could invest the small sum of one dollar and a half where it would bring them so large returns, both in profit and satisfaction, as in a subscription for the elegant journal of which we have just now received the October number—the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It was originally started 28 years ago, specially as a rural journal, and its motto over since has been 'Excelsior.' Its size is now increased to 44 pages, with a beautiful cover on each number, and it is literally crammed with most useful information for all classes, upon matters pertaining to the Farm, Garden, and Household, with a pleasing and instructive department for Children and Youth. The beautiful engravings alone, in each number, are worth the cost of subscription. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the last two months of this year free, to all new subscribers received in October for 1870. Four copies are supplied for $5,00. A valuable list of premiums is offered to those securing clubs of subscribers. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway New York.

The Legislature.

Will the present legislature adjourn *sine die* at the close of its next session, or will it attempt to hold over for two years longer? This is a question in which every tax-payer in North Carolina is deeply interested. Already we see that the right of the present Assembly to continue its session till 1872 is being urged through the columns of the *Standard* by a correspondent over the signature of *Spaticus*. His argument has the mer t of some ingenuity, but it is utterly fallacious. The provisions of a single section of the Con stitution dispells it. In section 29 it is provided that an election for members of the legislature shall be held in August 1870. In the face of this mandatory provision we cannot believe that a majority of the members will vote in favor of the proposition. We cannot doubt that at the close of the next session the legislature will adjourn *sine die*, and that we shall elect a new one in August 1870. Even if a majority were disposed to pursue the other course, they would be defeated by public opinion. Never in the history of American legislation has any body ever made itself half so odious to their constituents as has the present General Assembly in North Carolina. Already the people, without distinction of party, have commenced holding meetings to denounce the proposition to perpetuate it until 1872. See the proceedings of the meeting in Watauga county. If the effect is presisted in similar meetings will be held in every county in the State. For it is almost hoping against hope to hope that when it meets again the legislature will remedy the evils of the ruinous legislation of its first two sessions. It will doubtless manifest a somewhat better disposition under the utterance of public sentiment, but it can never gain the public confidence. And even if it does act more wisely hereafter the opposition to its continuance will not abate because of its manifest unconstitutionality.—*Old North State.*

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday morning last.

SALE OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON FACTORY.—Wellington Goddin sold on Monday, at public auction the James River Manufacturing Company's cotton factory property in Manchester, opposite Richmond, with all the machinery, fixtures, &c., thereunto belonging, for the sum of $40,000; James McConkey, of Baltimore, purchaser.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Press* and *Times* says that the watch presented to Lafayette by Washington, and stolen in that city in 1825, has recently been discovered in a pawnbrokers window in a western city.

Among the bridal presents received the other day by a young lady in New York—the daughter of a millionaire—was a seventy thousand dollar house, with fifty thousand dollars worth of furniture.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.—The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., was entered by burglers on Thursday night, and robbed of about $100,000, two-thirds of which was the property of business men left in the bank for security. The doors of the bank were opened by false keys, the vault pried open, and the door of the safe, weighing about 4,000 pounds, blown a distance of ten feet. The burglers left tools very like those used by the robbers of the Ocean Bank of this city.

The *Proof-Sheet* estimates that there are printed in the States and Territories 542 daily and 4,425 weekly newspapers. The number of monthly publications is 277. Total 5,244.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30th, 1869, were over $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the preceding year.

There is a gentleman living near Big Island, in Bedford Co., Va., named Talley, who has killed during his lifetime 126 bears. He scorns, we learn, to hunt any other game.

The Seaboard Railroad is doing an immense amount of business this season. On Tuesday two long trains carried into Norfolk 1,020 bales of cotton, also a large quantity of fruit, copper ore and peas.

Storms in the Sun.

Scientific investigation into the mysteries of the sun's surface has been great this year. A great magnetic storm is predicted. An examination of the sun through new and powerful instruments has revealed new and wonderful appearances on its surface. Immense spots, millions of miles in extent, are said to have appeared.—One of them recently moved a hundred thousand miles in a second. We are told, too, that violent physical changes are going on; that the magnetic storms are regulated by fixed laws and occur every eleven years. The next one is to be in 1870. Its effect upon magnetic instruments will be noted with intense interest by the first scientific men of the day.—What effect these storms will have upon the atmosphere, vegetation and the light of the sun will afford plenty of food for speculation and thought.

Last week the proprietors of a distillery at Milford, Ky., not having enough stock in their pens to drink their slop turned it into the Miami River. Forthwith the sober inhabitants of this beautiful stream were seized with a desire to go on one grand 'bender.' By the time the fluid reached Plainville, the whole river presented a scene of the wildest revelry among the fish. Bass, salmon and white perch vied with each other in all kinds of ridiculous gymnastics. They appeared in shoals upon the top of the water, swam to the shore and jumped upon the dry land and in their drunken spree greatly imitated the ridiculous performances of a higher order of animals. A wagon-load was caught in this tipsy condition, and sold in market. An old gentleman who for sixty years has lived in the locality, says this is not the first time of such an occurrence.

The Russian peasants have an exceedingly comfortable and convenient habit of saving money. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that a shabbily dressed and illiterate peasant came into the Treasury at Pultava and expressed a desire to change some old paper money for the new issue. When asked how much he had he said he did not know; that he and his wife were unable to ascertain the amount, although they had counted two whole days. An officer was sent to the peasant's house and several bundles of notes taken from a hole in the floor were found to contain 86,000 rubles, and there were 5,000 or 6,000 more in coin. Suspicions were of course entertained that he had come by his money dishonestly; but the whole family had borne a good character, and on inquiry there was no reason for detaining him, and his money was changed for him into new notes. This large sum represented the savings of three generations, and similar cases are said to be very common among the lower classes of Russia.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURERS.—The City Council of Rome, Ga., has passed the following resolution: Resolved further, That all capital and machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, or agricultural implements, in the limits of the city, shall be free from city taxation for the period of ten years from the first of January next, provided the same shall be employed within the space of two years from this date.

☞ The article on our first page, relative to the Dismal Swamp, the Petersburg *Index* says, is full of errors. It says:

"The writer is mistaken in saying that there is a "historical memory clinging to it" in connection with the Nat Turner affair. We doubt whether Nat Turner ever saw the Dismal swamp, certainly he never reached its sheltering reeds, nor did any of his followers, after the failure of their nefarious undertaking. Hence the whole South did not crouch for fear before this "avenging genius of slavery" for six weeks, seeing that he and his besotted companions in less time than that mentioned, had expiated their crimes on the gallows.

After the failure of his fiendish conspiracy, which included in its plan of operations the butchery of every white person in the country, Nat Turner never was able to get beyond the bounds of Southampton county. Barely a week had passed before he was found hidden a short distance from his home in a pen of fence rails—one of his followers having betrayed his place of concealment.

CANADA.

TREMENDOUS GALE AND HEAVY TIDE—HAY DESTROYED AND STOCK DROWNED—RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES DAMAGED.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7.

On Monday night this place was visited by a tremendous gale, and the highest tide ever known. The marshes are completely covered, and thousands of tons of hay destroyed, and thousands of cattle and sheep drowned. The dykes on the marshes are all gone, and the bridges all through the country have been swept away. The Eastern Extension Railroad track is torn up for eight or ten miles, and telegraph connecting with the cable and with Halifax, obliterated.

As far as can be ascertained the tidal wave caused great destruction on the bay of Funday, in and around St. John's the tide rose to a great height, carrying away and destroying an immense amount of property. The wharfs have been ruined, and ships, houses, barns and cattle have been swept away. The bridges of the European and North American Railroad have been destroyed, and there have been no through cars from Shediac to St. John's since Monday.

The steamer New York, which left St. John's on Monday, for Boston, narrowly escaped being wrecked. She reached Eastport in a disabled condition The amount of damage is incalculable. In this small prrish alone the amount of damage is estimated at over a million dollars. Accounts coming in every hour show the destruction to have been wide-spread. It is remarked here that this storm was predicted by Lieutenant Saxby, of the Royal Navy, last December. English papers called attention to it last month, giving the necessary warning.

The Storm.

Additional reports of the severity of the storm continue to be received from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. As far east as Lewiston and Augusta, Me., the ravages of swollen rivers and streams have been experienced. At Broad Brook, Conn., a young man and woman and five children were swept away with a house and drowned. In Manchester, Conn., not a bridge is left, and every water-wheel is still, from the destruction of the dams. The great dam on the Housatonic, at Birmingham, is among those swept away. A train on the Troy and Boston Railroad, ran into a washed out culvert and three persons were killed. In Columbia county, this State, the damage done was great, and two persons were drowned at Columbiaville in rescuing property from the flood. In New Jersey the loss of property is heavy. A lady and her neice were drowned at Coleville, in crossing a stream in a wagon. From Pennsylvania gratifying reports of the subsiding flood are received. The southern limit of the storm seems to have been the District of Columbia, and the western boundary the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania and the Mohawk Valley in New York, while its eastward and northward course took in the southern end of Lake Champlain, a part of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and the other New England States. Even an approximation of the loss is at present impossible.

N. Y. Times, Oct. 6.

Summary of Crop Reports.

The Washington Reports from the Department of Agriculture furnish a summary of the reports about the crops, from all parts of the country, which exhibits some curious features. The region most subject to drought—that beyond the Mississippi—has, this year, had the most abundant supply of rain, while the Atlantic and Gulf States have had less rain and more heat than usual in many years. The corn crop has suffered from many evils; only six States, lying in the South and Southeast, report even an average crop. Excessive rains retarded planting, and necessitated replanting in the spring throughout the West and South. Cold, wet weather prevented a healthy, vigorous growth in almost every State, and in the season of earing and maturing a serious drought affected it on the Atlantic coast, with injurious heat in the South and unfavorable reduction of temperature in the North. In deep soils, naturally drained, the extreme moisture of the West did no injury.

In heavy or flat lands, with clay subsoil, the damage was great—in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss varies from ten per cent. in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and California; up to forty per cent. in New England, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; and runs as high as forty-nine per cent. in Virginia. It is estimated that unless the season closes very favorably, there will be one hundred and fifty millions less than a full crop.

The wheat crop is very large; only four States, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and California, showing a decrease. The Western wheat is good and the Southern more than usually excellent.

Strange to say there is great variation in cotton, a reduction in quantity being reported from the Carolinas to Alabama, and a large increase from Mississippi to Texas. Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, have lost by the drought, none of the States severely by the worm. The yield is reckoned at a little less than three millions of bales. Fruits have yielded abundantly, with the exception of apples, which have fallen off in New England, though abundant at the West.

A violent earthquake shock was felt at Fort Fillmore, Utah, on Friday evening last. The State House rocked and trembled for five seconds and general consternation prevailed throughout the city. The shock, which was the most severe which has been felt in the Territory, since its settlement, lasted two minutes.

In the California Senate the Democrats have 14 majority, and in the House 52, or on joint ballot, a majority of sixty-six.

President Grant has appointed Thursday, November 18th, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

SUSPENSION.—This number closes the 17th volume of the *People's Press*, and with it the publication is suspended, owing to the pressure of money matters and "hard times" generally throughout the country.

Possibly the *Press* may be revived, or another paper take its place, in the course of time.

☞ The suspension of the *Press* will not interfere with the Job printing department of this establishment.

All kinds of printing will be executed, as usual, with more dispatch than formerly.

☞ See card of Dr. N. S. SIEWERS, who is a regular graduate, and has just returned from Europe, where he has been, for some time, enjoying the advantages afforded him there for improvement in the study of his profession.

Dr. Siewers is well known in this community, and we wish him success.

THE CORN CROP.—We are pleased to see new corn coming into market, well matured. We examined several fine lots during the week, of excellent quality, and the general impression now is, that Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry and Stokes will produce a great deal more corn than was anticipated, as great fears were entertained of a failure of this important crop, on account of the long continued drouth in the summer.

Mr. P. T. Shultz has shown us an unusually well-filled ear, from his crop of corn.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The final result of the late elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, not yet known here. It seems from dispatches received Thursday, that in the former State the Democrats have gained, and in the latter the Republicans.

It is probable, however, that the Republicans will carry both of those States.

An old-fashioned corn-shucking is not without its charms. There is something so decidedly cheering about it, that it stirs the blood in spite of you. It is announcement, by song and laughter, long loud and hilarious, that the labor of the corn-crop for the season is ended. It has been planted and watched against crows, and other marauders, ploughed and reploughed and ploughed again, and now it is ready to be gathered into the crib.—Why should it not be made a happy occasion?

Our townsman, E. Belo, Esq., who has long since established his reputation as an excellent farmer, raising as much, or more, per acre, according to the number of his hands, than any other farmer in these parts, came fully up to his achievements of former years, during the present season.

His corn pile was an extensive one, as we happen to know from personal inspection, and the hands certainly made the welkin ring on the night in which that corn heap was husked. Don't talk to us about the down-trodden African any more. He is, we believe, the most cheerful being on earth. At first somewhat bewildered by freedom, the majority of them are, as we think, settling down as contented and happy laborers, as in former years.

Give them an opportunity for a legitimate frolic, such as a corn-shucking for instance, and they are wide awake and lively all over. They assemble on the evening appointed, and "shuck" and sing, and laugh and chat together as merrily as if they were the very owners of the pile which they are demolishing. And the supper over, who more nimble, who more eager to "trip the light fantastic toe," to the sound of the banjo and the fiddle, amidst cheers and peals of laughter, ringing out with a "gusto" so characteristic of this good-humored light-hearted race. [illegible] relation between white [illegible]ue to exist in this com[illegible]er the South, the surest [illegible] common prosperity.—

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Incidents of Travel in Europe by a Salemite.

CONCLUDED.

Departing from the subterranean vaults beneath the city, various churches and public buildings, and other points of interest in and around the limits of the once proud mistress of the world, occupied the attention of our traveler, who was determined to visit all those objects of note in a locality familiar with all intelligent readers, in every portion of the civilized world.

In one of the churches, he was much interested in a statue of Moses, by the great sculptor, Michael Angelo. All art-critics pronounce it one of the finest in existence. In the palace of Farancse he lingered long and pleasantly in the frescoed rooms representing the history of Venus and Psyche, the creation of Raphael and his pupils.—The eye of the modern visitor in Rome is frequently arrested by a peculiar feature in its architectural characteristics, unlike those found elsewhere. These are occasioned by the use of the material taken from some of the old palaces or other buildings, for the construction of houses of recent erection. This is especially the case in the theatre of Marcellus, the spaces between the original pillars of which have been filled out with pieces of sculpture and other fragments of ancient date. The oldest structure in the city of Rome, still in a state of passable preservation, is the renowned Pantheon, a large circular building of stone. Its front is ornamented with four rows of massive pillars. This building having been successfully used as a theatre and barracks, is now transformed into a place of Christian worship.

After a highly interesting sojourn in Rome, our friend took the cars, and after traveling a day by rail, reached Naples, nestled upon the shores of its glorious bay. It was after nightfall when the city was reached. The ride had proved very pleasant, as it was made in company with two Scotch gentlemen, whose acquaintance had been formed in Rome, and who proved very agreeable companions. It was interesting to a foreigner to observe the appearance and habits of the peasantry, who stepped on or off the train at the various stations. The first indication of approaching the city, was a huge stream of fiery lava, issuing from Mt. Vesuvius and descending the side of the mountain. At the station, there was great hurry and commotion, every one seeming anxious to get some advantage of the strangers on their arrival. Our tourist, however, by attaching himself to his canny Scotch friends, who were well up to the wiles and strategems with which the traveler is beleaguered, was enabled to pass the ordeal with much less annoyance and expense, than he might otherwise have been subjected to.

After traversing the main streets of the city, in a vehicle which they had hired for the purpose, our party reached the quarter where most of the hotels are situated, having a look out on the bay, and a magnificent view of Vesuvius. Comfortable lodgings were procured at one of the hotels. Language would prove inadequate to portray all the beauty and loveliness of Naples. The main streets are very fine and wide. Running from these are the side streets, hardly room enough for two carts to pass. The houses are six and seven stories high, with little iron balconies in front of the windows, to enable the occupants to enjoy the fresh air. Here again, as elsewhere, all the means at his command were employed to gratify his curiosity and to increase his knowledge of the wonders of the old world. With this view, one day was devoted to Pompeii, that most wonderful city, so long buried and almost forgotten, beneath the lava, which, flowing down the mountain, had covered and crusted over, as in a living tomb, the whole city with its population, so suddenly, that but few escaped the fearful doom, which buried all in one huge sepulchre. The subterranean city is reached after a pleasant ride of three-quarters of an hour by rail from Naples. A vast amount of labor has been expended in excavating the city, once covered to a depth of many feet by the crust of lava, underneath which it had been entombed. It is supposed that about a third of it has been opened to view by the labor of unearthing up to this time.

The guides conduct the visitor to one of the original gates, on entering which he finds that he is traversing a thoroughfare, well paved with large flag stones, having side-walks raised higher than the carriage way. At the crossings there are oval stones higher than the paved bed of the street, in which the pedestrian was enabled to pick his way dry-shod from side to side, in wet weather. They remain precisely in the same condition as on that day, near 2000 years ago, when the city with a portion of its population was engulfed in the fiery mass. At various corners of the streets, original fountains, frequently of grotesque figures, are met with, such for instance as a human form with the water issuing at its mouth. The exterior of the houses have, unlike ours, no openings for windows, the light having been admitted into the interior of the dwellings through the roof.

[illegible] courts with a fountain in its [illegible] and doors in the walls [illegible] apartments used as sleeping [illegible] small indeed. The outer court seems to have been used for the reception of visitors. A passage led to a second, which constituted the dwelling-place of the family. In the rear of the second court, was still another room, which was used for the purpose of dining. These houses had no windows on the sides as the walls were joined without any spaces between. The dining-room generally had a table in the centre, surrounded with stone benches, on which the guests reclined during meals. Occasionally, a small garden plat ornamented the rear of the building. Sometimes a word of welcome in mosaic is inscribed upon the door, and very often, a fountain was to be seen from the front entrance, dashing its cooling waters into the air at the further end of the building, the spray in its descent falling over beautiful shells which were strown around. In several instances a clue to the ownership of the building has been found in the statues which ornamented it, or in the name inscribed upon the door.

The stillness of the streets, and the lack of bustle and animation mark the spot as emphatically the city of the dead. The utter solitude and gloom are awful and overpowering to the visitor who treads these gloomy streets and courts, coming as he does from the scenes of busy life in the world without. A little outside the limits of the city, the attention of the explorer is attracted by a number of handsome tombs with inscriptions. The location of the now buried city of Pompeii, near the bay, was highly beautiful, and the salt air refreshing and delicious. On the return of our tourist and party to Naples, they enjoyed a view of one of the most perfect and beautiful of Italian sunsets. The god of day was slowly sinking into the sea behind the island of Ischia, and the tints of the clouds were such only as can be seen in the glowing sky of Italy.

Later in the evening the travelers sauntered forth to the theatre to enjoy some fine music, but failed in realizing their high-wrought expectations of excellence in the home of art and song. The performances, proved of but an ordinary character.

The next day was spent in reaching Mt. Vesuvius, the smoking summit of which can be seen leagues and leagues away.—A portion of the trip, as far as the little town of Portici, was made by rail. Leaving this point, after a long walk, they reached the fields of lava which proved very interesting, as they covered vast stretches of land, layer on layer, as it flowed in liquid form from the crater of the mountain, hardening with time.

After traversing these vast beds, they ascended a bluff, on which stands an observatory. From this, after a short rest, they commenced their ascent of the principal cone, which was very steep and seemed to be composed of broken bits of lava. After a fatiguing march, they reached the new cone, formed during the eruption of the preceding year. Some portions of it were crusted over with sulphur, from crevices in which smoke was issuing in heavy volumes. The ascent of the main cone was very difficult, as the path leading up proved very steep; but having reached the summit, the view thence down into the crater, amply repaid their exertions. They were standing upon the brink of an immense cauldron, encrusted with sulphur, the fumes of which were almost suffocating. So vast and dense was the volume of smoke, that it was only occasionally, when dispersed by the wind that a view into the interior of the crater could be obtained. The bottom seemed to be a mass of heated stones, with the hot stream rushing upwards. Having enjoyed this grand natural phenomenon to their heart's content, they commenced their return down the mountain. In descending, the clouds of fume and vapor were so dense, that our friend was separated from the rest of the party, but succeeded in regaining the foot of the mountain in safety. Long before reaching Naples, the sun had disappeared beneath the Western horizon.

In narrating this portion of his tour, our friend dwelt enthusiastically upon the view from the summit of Vesuvius, over the beautiful bay and the city, and the long stretch of villages extending along the coast and inwards, proving as gratifying to the eye as anything which the human imagination can conceive of.

Taking leave of Naples, he hurried back, crossing the beautiful lake Como, on his return into Switzerland.

After visiting numerous friends in the land of the glacier and the Alps, as well as in Germany, he bade adieu to Europe at Bremen. The vessel on which he had taken passage lay to for nearly two days at Southhampton, which gave him a favorable opportunity for visiting Netley Abbey, a beautiful ruin of fine Gothic architecture.

The Bremen line of steamers, he represents as excellent, being perfect in every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of passengers.

A staunch vessel, well-officered and manned, and an agreeable company on [illegible] board [illegible] livened the return trip till the [illegible] distant shores of his native land [illegible] saddened the eyes of the returning voyager.

His experiences abroad we have enjoyed in part before our readers. We know it to be impossible to convey, on paper, the lively narrative which we heard from his lips. But if it should afford, on perusal, only a tithe of the interest which we felt on hearing his animated and lively rehearsal, we rest satisfied that our time has not been misspent, nor the space in our columns surrendered in vain.

We would wish to impress again, in conclusion of our narrative, upon the minds of our young men, that energy and perseverance, when well and steadfastly directed in any direction, are sure to be crowned with success. Let them bear in mind that a career of honorable distinction lies before them, if by dint of perseverance on their part they properly use the talent and the opportunities with which they are gifted, to press on in a career, which will lead to usefulness and fame, during their day and generation, among their fellowmen.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

That admirable weekly paper, "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST," is offering a great inducement to new subscribers. It designs commencing a new and brilliant novelet on October 2, and it offers to give all new subscribers for 1870, the numbers for October, November, and December *gratis*. A large extra edition of these months will be printed; but it will be well to send in subscriptions as early as possible, lest the earlier numbers be exhausted. Of course all names sent in by the middle of October will be certain to receive all the three months of extra papers. Price $2.50 a year. Four numbers for $6. Sample numbers (post paid,) six cents. Address H. PETERSON & Co., 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

We do not believe there is any way in which our readers could invest the small sum of one dollar and a half where it would bring them so large returns, both in profit and satisfaction, as in a subscription for the elegant journal of which we have just now received the October number—the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It was originally started 28 years ago, specially as a rural journal, and its motto ever since has been 'Excelsior.' Its size is now increased to 44 pages, with a beautiful cover on each number, and it is litterally crammed with most useful information for all classes, upon matters pertaining to the Farm, Garden, and Household, with a pleasing and instructive department for Children and Youth. The beautiful engravings alone, in each number, are worth the cost of subscription. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the last two months of this year free, to all new subscribers received in October for 1870. Four copies are supplied for $5,00. A valuable list of premiums is offered to those seeuring clubs of subscribers. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway New York.

The Legislature.

Will the present legislature adjourn *sine die* at the close of its next session, or will it attempt to hold over for two years longer? This is a question in which every tax-payer in North Carolina is deeply interested. Already we see that the right of the present Assembly to continue its session till 1872 is being urged through the columns of the *Standard* by a correspondent over the signature of *Sparticus*. His argument has the merit of some ingenuity, but it is utterly fallacious. The provisions of a single section of the Constitution dispells it. In section 29 it is provided that an election for members of the legislature shall be held in August 1870. In the face of this mandatory provision we cannot believe that a majority of the members will vote in favor of the proposition. We cannot doubt that at the close of the next session the legislature will adjourn *sine die*, and that we shall elect a new one in August 1870. Even if a majority were disposed to pursue the other course, they would be detetted by public opinion. Never in the history of American legislation has any boly ever made itself half so odious to their constituents as has the present General Assembly in North Carolina. Already the people, without distinction of party, have commenced holding meetings to denounce the proposition to perpetuate it until 1872. See the proceedings of the meeting in Watauga county. If the effect is presisted in similar meetings will be held in every county in the State. For it is almost hoping against hope to hope that when it meets again the legislature will remedy the evils of the ruinous legislation of its first two sessions. It will doubtless manifest a somewhat better disposition under the utterance of public sentiment, but it can never gain the public confidence. And even if it does act more wisely hereafter the opposition to its continuance will not abate because of its manifest unconstitutionality.—*Old North State.*

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday morning last.

SALE OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON FACTORY.—Wellington Goddin sold on Monday, at public auction the James River Manufacturing Company's cotton factory property in Manchester, opposite Richmond, with all the machinery, fixtures, &c., thereunto belonging, for the sum of $40,000; James McConkey, of Baltimore, purchaser.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Press* and *Times* says that the watch presented to Lafayette by Washington, and stolen in that city in 1825, has recently been discovered in a pawnbroker's window in a western city.

Among the bridal presents received the other day by a young lady in New York—the daughter of a millionaire—was a seventy thousand dollar house, with fifty thousand dollars worth of furniture.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.—The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., was entered by burglers on Thursday night, and robbed of about $100,000, two-thirds of which was the property of business men left in the bank for security. The doors of the bank were opened by false keys, the vault pried open, and the door of the safe, weighing about 4,000 pounds, blown a distance of ten feet. The burglers left tools very like those used by the robbers of the Ocean Bank of this city.

The *Proof-Sheet* estimates that there are printed in the States and Territories 542 daily and 4,425 weekly newspapers. The number of monthly publications is 277. Total 5,244.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30th, 1869, were over $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the preceding year.

There is a gentleman living near Big Island, in Bedford Co., Va., named Talley, who has killed during his lifetime 126 bears. He scorns, we learn, to hunt any other game.

The Seaboard Railroad is doing an immense amount of business this season. On Tuesday two long trains carried into Norfolk 1,020 bales of cotton, also a large quantity of fruit, copper ore and peas.

Storms in the Sun.

Scientific investigation into the mysteries of the sun's surface has been great this year. A great magnetic storm is predicted. An examination of the sun through new and powerful instruments has revealed new and wonderful appearances on its surface. Immense spots, millions of miles in extent, are said to have appeared.—One of them recently moved a hundred thousand miles in a second. We are told, too, that violent physical changes are going on; that the magnetic storms are regulated by fixed laws and occur every eleven yeans. The next one is to be in 1870. Its effect upon magnetic instruments will be noted with intense interest by the first scientific men of the day.—What effect these storms will have upon the atmosphere, vegetation and the light of the sun will afford plenty of food for speculation and thought.

Last week the proprietors of a distillery at Milford, Ky., not having enough stock in their pens to drink their slop turned it into the Miami River. Forthwith the sober inhabitants of this beautiful stream were seized with a desire to go on one grand 'bender.' By the time the fluid reached Plainville, the whole river presented a scene of the wildest revelry amorg the fish. Bass, salmon and white perch vied with each other in all kinds of rediculous gymnastics. They appeared in shoals upon the top of the water, swam to the shore and jumped upon the dry land and in their drunken spree greatly imitated the rediculous performances of a higher order of animals. A wagon-load was caught in this tipsy condition, and sold in market. An old gentleman who for sixty years has lived in the locality, says this is not the first time of such an occurrence.

The Russian peasants have an exceedingly comfortable and convenient habit of saving money. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that a shabbily dressed and illiterate peasant came into the Treasury at Pultava and expressed a desire to change some old paper money for the new issue. When asked how much he had he said he did not know; that he and his wife were unable to ascertain the amount, although they had counted two whole days. An officer was sent to the peasant's house and several bundles of notes taken from a hole in the floor were found to contain 86,000 rubies, and there were 5,000 or 6,000 more in coin. Suspicions were of course entertained that he had come by his money dishonestly; but the whole family had borne a good character, and on inquiry there was no reason for detaining him, and his money was changed for him into new notes. This large sum represented the savings of three generations, and similar cases are said to be very common among the lower classes of Russia.

ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURERS.—The City Council of Rome, Ga., has passed the following resolution: Resolved further, That all capital and machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, or agricultural implements, in the limits of the city, shall be free from city taxation for the period of ten years from the first of January next, provided the same shall be employed within the space of two years from this date.

☞ The article on our first page, relative to the Dismal Swamp, the Petersburg *Index* says, is full of errors. It says:

"The writer is mistaken in saying that there is a "historical memory clinging to it" in connection with the Nat Turner affair. We doubt whether Nat Turner ever saw the Dismal swamp, certainly he never reached its sheltering reeds, nor did any of his followers, after the failure of their nefarious undertaking. Hence the whole South did not crouch for fear before this "avenging genius of slavery" for six weeks, seeing that he and his besotted companions in less time than that mentioned, had expiated their crimes on the gallows.

After the failure of his fiendish conspiracy, which included in its plan of operations the butchery of every white person in the country, Nat Turner never was able to get beyond the bounds of Southampton county. Barely a week had passed before he was found hidden a short distance from his home in a pen of fence rails—one of his followers having betrayed his place of concealment.

CANADA.

TREMENDOUS GALE AND HEAVY TIDE—HAY DESTROYED AND STOCK DROWNED—RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES DAMAGED.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 7.

On Monday night this place was visited by a tremendous gale, and the highest tide ever known. The marshes are completely covered, and thousands of tons of hay destroyed, and thousands of cattle and sheep drowned. The dykes on the marshes are all gone, and the bridges all through the country have been swept away. The Eastern Extension Railroad track is torn up for eight or ten miles, and telegraph connecting with the cable and with Halifax, obliterated.

As far as can be ascertained the tidal wave caused great destruction on the bay of Funday, in and around St. John's the tide rose to a great height, carrying away and destroying an immense amount of property. The wharfs have been ruined, and ships, houses, barns and cattle have been swept away. The bridges of the European and North American Railroad have been destroyed, and there have been no through cars from Shediac to St. John's since Monday.

The steamer New York, which left St. John's on Monday, for Boston, narrowly escaped being wrecked. She reached Eastport in a disabled condition The amount of damage is incalculable. In this small prrish alone the amount of damage is estimated at over a million dollars. Accounts coming in every hour show the destruction to have been wide-spread. It is remarked here that this storm was predicted by Lieutenant Saxby, of the Royal Navy, last December. English papers called attention to it last month, giving the necessary warning.

The Storm.

Additional reports of the severity of the storm continue to be received from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. As far east as Lewiston and Augusta, Me., the ravages of swollen rivers and streams have been experienced. At Broad Brook, Conn., a young man and woman and five children were swept away with a house and drowned. In Manchester, Conn., not a bridge is left, and every water-wheel is still, from the destruction of the dams. The great dam on the Housatonic, at Birmingham, is among those swept away. A train on the Troy and Boston Railroad, ran into a washed out culvert and three persons were killed. In Columbia county, this State, the damage done was great, and two persons were drowned at Columbiaville in rescuing property from the flood. In New Jersey the loss of property is heavy. A lady and her neice were drowned at Coleville, in crossing a stream in a wagon. From Pennsylvania gratifying reports of the subsiding flood are received. The southern limit of the storm seems to have been the District of Columbia, and the western boundary the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania and the Mohawk Valley in New York, while its eastward and northward course took in the southern end of Lake Champlain, a part of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and the other New England States. Even an approximation of the loss is at present impossible.

N. Y. Times, Oct. 6.

Summary of Crop Reports.

The Washington Reports from the Department of Agriculture furnish a summary of the reports about the crops, from all parts of the country, which exhibits some curious features. The region most subject to drought—that beyond the Mississippi—has, this year, had the most abundant supply of rain, while the Atlantic and Gulf States have had less rain and more heat than usual in many years. The corn crop has suffered from many evils; only six States, lying in the South and Southeast, report even an average crop. Excessive rains retarded planting, and necessitated replanting in the spring throughout the West and South. Cold, wet weather prevented a healthy, vigorous growth in almost every State, and in the season of earing and maturing a serious drought affected it on the Atlantic coast, with injurious heat in the South and unfavorable reduction of temperature in the North. In deep soils, naturally drained, the extreme moisture of the West did no injury.

In heavy or flat lands, with clay subsoil, the damage was great—in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss varies from ten per cent. in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and California; up to forty per cent. in New England, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; and runs as high as forty-nine per cent. in Virginia. It is estimated that unless the season closes very favorably, there will be one hundred and fifty millions less than a full crop.

The wheat crop is very large; only four States, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and California, showing a decrease. The Western wheat is good and the Southern more than usually excellent.

Strange to say there is great variation in cotton, a reduction in quantity being reported from the Carolinas to Alabama, and a large increase from Mississippi to Texas. Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, have lost by the drought, none of the States severely by the worm. The yield is reckoned at a little less than three millions of bales. Fruits have yielded abundantly, with the exception of apples, which have fallen off in New England, though abundant at the West.

A violent earthquake shock was felt at Fort Fillmore, Utah, on Friday evening last. The State House rocked and trembled for five seconds and general consternation prevailed throughout the city. The shock, which was the most severe which has been felt in the Territory, since its settlement, lasted two minutes.

In the California Senate the Democrats have 14 majority, and in the House 32, or on joint ballot, a majority of sixty-six.

President Grant has appointed Thursday, November 18th, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

[From the Huron Co., (Mich.,) News.]

A Child Strangled by a Serpent.

THE FATHER IN A FIT OF FRENZY KILLS HIS WIFE.

We learn upon creditable authority the following particulars of a terrible double tragedy which occurred on the 31st ult. In one of the back towns of Sanilac county and adjoining Huron, lives a settler who is of recent residence there, named James Hayes. His family consists, or rather consisted, of himself, his wife, and an only child—an infant. On the day above named, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were hoeing potatoes in the field some distance from the house, having left the child at home in its crib. After working away in the field for some time, the husband became somewhat startled at hearing the child begin to cry in a very excessive and unusual manner, and anxiously requested his wife to go to the house and ascertain the cause. She replied that she thought the child would soon cease and compose itself to sleep. After listening for a moment or two, her position appeared a correct one, as the sounds gradually ceased, and the child seemed to sleep.

Nothing more was seriously thought of the matter—it being an instance of a very common nature—and at noon the husband and wife repaired to the house for dinner. But upon entering the room in which the baby was lying, a horrible spectacle met their view. In their absence a monster serpent, of the blue-racer species, had entered the open door, crawled to the cradle, and twined itself around the body of the infant, placed its head in the child's mouth, and in this manner had deprived it of its life. The husband, upon beholding the hideous monster, and comprehending its fatal act upon his child, in a frenzy of excitement, turned upon his wife, whom he had bidden, while in the field, to come to their child, and without a word of upbraiding or warning, struck her a fearful blow on the head with the hoe which he held in his hand. She sank to the floor and immediately expired, the sharp edge of the hoe having penetrated to her brain. The husband, finding himself wifeless, childless, and a murderer, rushed from his home to the neighbors, proclaiming his guilt, a raving maniac. These are the particulars, as related to us by a gentleman of high social standing and veracity, and who has visited the locality.

The Great Flood.

EFFECT OF THE RAIN IN BALTIMORE AND ELSEWHERE.

The amount of damage caused by the flood of Sunday night along the line of Jones's Falls was discovered yesterday not to have been so great as was anticipated, many persons having taken the precaution to get all their valuables out of the way. Centre Street bridge was carried away, and Pratt Street bridge, and the drawbridge are considerably injured by the dredging-machines which were wrecked against them. The damage to the city will probably be over a hundred thousand dollars, while private individuals lose from sixty to seventy-five thousand, as nearly as can be estimated. The flood was general along all the watercourses in the vicinity of the city, and from Baltimore, Howard, and Anne Arundel counties there are many reports of losses of property by the water. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is washed away in the vicinity of Elsville, and no trains passed over the road yesterday. The Northern Central was damaged at various points, but repairs were promptly made, and the trains will run as usual to-day. The country along the Washington Branch is inundated, but the road is unhurt. Philadelphia has had a terrible and destructive freshet in the Schuylkill, the river spreading over many blocks of houses on either bank and sweeping everything before it. Houses and railroad cars have been washed off and several lives lost. The railroad bridge at Gray's Ferry was washed out, cutting off railroad communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Passengers from the north, who were due here yesterday afternoon, were transferred from Philadelphia to Wilmington by steamers, and thence to Baltimore by rail, arriving here late last night.

From central and eastern Pennsylvania and New York telegrams tell one unbroken story of great floods in all the streams and of buildings of every sort on their shores being destroyed by their torrents. Railroad travel in these localities has been entirely cut off, bridges and track being alike carried away by the waters, In the distance that it covered, the storm appears to have been one of the most disastrous that ever happened.—*Baltimore American of 5th.*

Internal Revenue in the 6th District.

Col. W. F. Henderson, the Assessor of Internal Revenue in the 6th District informs us that he has just completed a personal visit to every county in the District, and that he finds the people everywhere law abiding and disposed to comply with the laws as far as they are able. He traveled in the mountain counties of Wilkes, Alexander, &c., as well as in the counties of Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Mecklenburg, Union, &c., without weapons of any sort, and no companions, and in no instance was he disturbad or treated rudely. He believes that the people generally will treat Government officers kindly and respectfully if the officers will treat the people in the same way. We hope these yapers and persons, either in the State or put of it, who are always ready to denounce our people as disloyal and rebellious, will make a note of the above statement; and we remind them that Col. Henderson is an out-and-out Republican. No mistake about that.

The District has paid for some time past about $1,000 per day into the U. S. Treasury in the way of taxes—this amount being collected mostly from tobacco and liquor. There has been about ten licensed Tobacco Factories, and sixty Brandy Distilleries running in the District, but only one Whiskey Distillery, and that at Charlotte. It is thought that other Whiskey Distilleries will soon be licensed.

From observation, Col. Henderson is of the opinion that there is fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars worth of Dried Fruit in, or has been in the District, the product of the past season.—*Standard.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father in High Point, by Rev. N. F. Reid, D. D., on Tuesday evening the 21st ult., Mr. JAMES A. GRAY, of Winston, to Miss AURELIA BOWMAN.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. J. Vogler.

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., October 15, 1869.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents.
Beef, 6 to 9 cts.
Coffee, 25 to 30 cts.
Cotton Yarns, $2 25 wholesale, 0 00 retail.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 per 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $4 00 per 100 pounds.
Fruit, dried blackberries, 11 to 13 cents.
Pitted Cherries, 20 cents.
Apples, 4 to 8 cents
Peaches, unpeeled, 8 to 10.
" peeled, 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Lard, 20 to 23 cents per lb.
Leather, Sole, 33½ to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; $6 50 per keg.
Peas, 1 00 cents per 56 lbs
Rags, 4 cents per lb.
Rye, 1 25 cents per 56 lbs.
Sugars, 15 to 20 cents.
Salt, Full weight Sacks $3 00.
WHEAT $1 50 to 1 60 per 60 lbs.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
CORN, 1 00
Iron, Bar, 04, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 60 a 65 cts per bush. Sheaf 20 to 25c. doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Veal, 6 @ 8 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

Dr. N. S. SIEWERS

Respectfully tenders his professional services, and will be pleased to attend calls at any hour of the day or night.

Office at the residence of Mr. John D Siewers. 1t–pd.

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Jane Fulk, Miss Delilah Griffith, Miss Sarah Holder, Mrs. Sarah R. Holder, Mrs. S. T. Kimbrough, Miss Mattie Norman, 2, Miss Sallie Stockton, Mrs. Sytha C. Thrasher.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Joseph Conrad, William Stephen Clarke, Nathan Chaffin, William Coley, Dr. P. A Cox, M. J. Charles, A. H. Frierson, Joseph Fansler, Wm. Lewis Goslin, R. L. Hampton, Gabriel Hairston, (col.,) George Jones, Thomas Mathews, Willis Marshall, J. S. McCrorey, F.T. Olivar, & Bro., Willis Parish, Daniel Reece, M. T. Swaim, Henry Oaks, (col.,) care of Henry Shultz, J. L. Short, J. W. Sharp, Alsen Talley, A. J. Thorp, Teague & Kirkman, Robt. B. Walker.

FOR SALE!

AN EXCELENT RIFLE, manufactured by Wm. Dettmar, apply at THIS OFFICE.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 8, 1869. 2w.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
FORSYTH COUNTY. } Spring Term, 1869

Ordered by the Court that witnesses in Civil Suits will attend on Thursday the first week of the term.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
Sept. 24, 1869. 49–tf

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Chapel Hill, July 6th, 1869. July 9—5w.

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Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

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Salem, N. C., June 4, 1869.

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AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a ... choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having due regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

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COTTON LABELS,

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